

Governor Mills Issues His Proclamation for Election

Voters of Territory Will Cast Ballots for State and County Officers on November 7; Executive Urges Them to Make Proper Use of Great Boon of Statehood in Selecting First Officials.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO Evening Herald:

Sanctuary, N. M., Aug. 31—Governor William J. Mills yesterday issued his proclamation calling the first state election for November 7. The provisions in full, are as follows:

Whereas the president of the United States did, upon the 22nd day of August, in the year of our Lord 1911, and of the independence of the United States of America the 156th, certify to the governor of the territory of New Mexico the adoption of a joint resolution of the senate and the house of representatives of the United States, approved August 21, 1911, a copy of which resolution was annexed to the certificate of the president, to the end that said government should issue its proclamation for holding on the first general election as provided for in the constitution of New Mexico heretofore adopted, and for the submission to a vote of the electors of the said territory of the amendments of the constitution of the said proposed state, set forth in the said joint resolution, it is ordered, with the terms and conditions thereof, which certificate and joint resolution were received by the governor of New Mexico on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1911;

Now, therefore, I, William J. Mills, governor of the territory of New Mexico, do hereby proclaim and order an election to be held in the said territory of New Mexico on Tuesday, the 7th day of November, 1911, which election except as to the manner of making returns and canvassing and certifying the result thereof, shall be held and conducted in the manner prescribed by the laws of New Mexico now in force at which election officers for a full state government, including a governor, county officers, members of the state legislature, two representatives in congress to be elected at large from the state, and such other officers as the constitution prescribes, all more particularly hereinafter set forth, shall be chosen by the people, the person receiving the highest number of votes for any office to be declared elected thereto.

And it is hereby specified and declared that the officers to be elected by the vote of the people of the whole state are a governor, a lieutenant-governor, a secretary of state, a state auditor, a state treasurer, an attorney general, a superintendent of public instruction, a commissioner of public lands, three judges of the supreme court of the state, three members of the state corporation commission, and two representatives in congress.

It is further specified that one district judge and one district attorney shall at said election be chosen for each judicial district in the qualified electors thereof, which judicial districts are as follows:

First district: The counties of Santa Fe, Rio Arriba and San Juan.

Second district: The counties of Bernalillo, McKinley and Sandoval.

Third district: The counties of Dona Ana, Otero, Lincoln and Torrance.

Fourth district: The counties of San Miguel, Mora and Guadalupe.

Fifth district: The counties of Eddy, Chaves, Roosevelt and Curry.

Sixth district: The counties of Grant and Luna.

Seventh district: The counties of Socorro, Valencia and Sierra.

Eighth district: The counties of Taos, Cimarron, Union and Quay.

It is further specified that at said election there shall be chosen as members of the state legislature 23 members of the senate and 44 members of the house of representatives by the vote of the qualified electors of each legislative district, the said districts for the election of senators being as follows:

First: The county of San Miguel, one senator.

Second: The counties of San Miguel and Mora, one senator, to be a resident of Mora county and to be elected by the electors of Mora and San Miguel counties.

Third: The counties of Guadalupe and San Miguel, one senator.

Fourth: The county of Rio Arriba, one senator.

Fifth: The counties of Bernalillo, San Juan and Sandoval, one senator.

Sixth: The counties of Rio Arriba and Sandoval, one senator.

Seventh: The county of Bernalillo, one senator.

Eighth: The county of Taos, one senator.

Ninth: The counties of Union and Cimarron, one senator, to be a resident of Union county and to be elected by the qualified electors of Union and Cimarron counties.

Tenth: The county of Santa Fe, one senator.

Eleventh: The county of Taos, one senator.

Twelfth: The county of Valencia, one senator.

Thirteenth: The counties of Sierra, Grant, Luna and Socorro, one senator.

Fourteenth: The county of Socorro, one senator.

Fifteenth: The counties of Torrance, Otero, Lincoln and Socorro, one senator.

Sixteenth: The county of Dona Ana, one senator.

Seventeenth: The county of McKinley, one senator.

Eighteenth: The counties of Otero and Lincoln, one senator.

Nineteenth: The county of Chaves, one senator.

Twenty-first: The county of Eddy, one senator.

And the districts for the election of the members of the house of representatives being as follows:

First: The county of Valencia, two members.

One May Overcome

constipation permanently by proper personal co-operation with the beneficial effects of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, when required. The forming of regular habits is most important and while endeavoring to form them the assistance of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is most valuable, as it is the only laxative which acts without disturbing the natural functions and without debilitating and it is the one laxative which leaves the internal organs in a naturally healthy condition, thereby really aiding one in that way. To get the beneficial effects buy the genuine manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co only, and for sale by all leading druggists. Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is never classed by the well-informed with medicines which make extravagant and unfounded claims to cure habitual constipation without personal co-operation.

The electors voting in the whole state and at least two-thirds of those voting in each county in the state shall vote for such amendment.

Section 2. Whenever, during the first 25 years after the adoption of this constitution, the legislature by three-fourths vote of the members elected to each house, or after the expiration of said period of 25 years, by a two-thirds vote of the members elected to each house, shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or amend this constitution, they shall submit the question of calling such convention to the electors at the next general election, and if a majority of all the electors voting on such questions at said election in the state shall vote in favor of calling a convention the legislature shall, at the next session, provide by law for calling the same. Such convention shall consist of at least as many delegates as there are members of the house of representatives. The constitution adopted by such convention shall have no validity until it has been submitted to and ratified by the people.

Section 3. If this constitution be in any way so amended as to allow laws to be enacted by direct vote of the electors, the laws which may be so enacted shall be only such as might be enacted by the legislature under the provisions of this constitution.

Section 4. When the United States shall consent thereto, the legislature, by a majority vote of the members in each house, may submit to the people the question of amending any provision of Article 21 of this constitution on compact with the United States to the extent allowed by the act of congress permitting the same, and if a majority of the qualified electors who vote upon any such amendment shall vote in favor thereof the said article shall be thereby amended accordingly.

Section 5. The provisions of Section 1 of this article shall not be changed, altered or abrogated in any manner except through a general convention called to revise this constitution as herein provided."

It is ordered, in further compliance with the terms of said joint resolution, that the probate clerks of the several counties shall provide separate ballots for the use of the electors at said first state election for the purpose of voting upon said amendment; that said separate ballots shall be printed on paper of the blue tint, so that they may be readily distinguished from the white ballots provided for the election of county and state officers; that said separate ballots shall be delivered only to the election officers authorized by law to receive and have the custody of the ballot boxes for use at said election, and shall be delivered by them only to the individual voter and only one ballot to each elector at the time he offers to vote at the said general election, and shall have the initials of the said election officers written by them upon the back thereof, that said separate ballot shall not be marked either for or against the said amendment at the time it is handed to the elector by the election officer, and if the elector desires to vote upon said amendment, and if the elector receives a blank ballot, he shall request said election officer to mark the same for him, in which case such election officer so called upon shall mark said ballot as such voter shall request, that any elector receiving such ballot shall return the same before leaving the polls to one of the election judges, who shall immediately deposit the same in the ballot box, whether such ballot be marked or not; that no ballots on said amendment except those so handed to said electors or so initially sealed shall be deposited in the ballot box or counted or canvassed; that said separate ballots shall have printed thereon the proposed amendment in both the English and the Spanish language, that there shall be placed on said ballots two blank squares of one-half an inch, and opposite one of said squares shall be printed in both the English and the Spanish language the words "For constitutional amendment," and opposite the other blank square shall be printed in both the English and the Spanish language the words "Against constitutional amendment," and that any elector desiring to vote for said amendment shall mark his ballot with a cross in the blank square opposite the words "For constitutional amendment," or cause the same to be so marked by an election officer as aforesaid, and that any elector desiring to vote against said amendment shall mark his ballot with a cross in the blank square opposite the words "Against constitutional amendment," or cause the same to be so marked by an election officer as aforesaid.

It is further ordered that the ballots cast at said statehood election and at said election upon said proposed constitutional amendment shall be counted and canvassed by the election officers and the returns of said elections shall be made by said election officers direct to the

Secretary of the territory of New Mexico at Santa Fe.

In closing this proclamation for the first state election in the state of New Mexico, issued by the last governor of the territory of New Mexico, I can not refrain from offering my congratulations to the people of the new state upon the realization, though long deferred, of their hopes and aspirations.

Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislature at any regular session thereof, and if a majority of all members elected to each of the two houses voting separately shall vote in favor thereof, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their respective journals with the year and day thereof.

The secretary of state shall cause any such amendment or amendments to be published in at least one newspaper in every county of the state, where a newspaper is published once each week, for four consecutive weeks in English and Spanish when newspapers in both of said languages are published in such counties, the last publication to be not more than two weeks prior to the election at which time said amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the electors of the state for their approval or rejection, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be voted upon at the next regular election held in said state after the adjournment of the legislature proposing such amendment or amendments, or at such special election to be held not less than six months after the adjournment of said legislature, at such time as said legislature may by law provide. If the same be ratified by a majority of the electors voting thereon such amendment or amendments shall become part of this constitution. If two or more amendments are proposed, they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each of them separately, provided, that no amendment shall apply to or affect the provisions of sections one and three of Article 7, hereto, on elective franchises and sections eight and ten of Article 11, hereto, on education, unless it be proposed by vote of three-fourths of the members elected to each house and be ratified by vote of the people of this state in an election at which at least three-fourths of the

electors of said statehood election and at said election upon said proposed constitutional amendment shall be counted and canvassed by the election officers and the returns of said elections shall be made by said election officers direct to the

Secretary of the territory of New Mexico at Santa Fe.

Article XIX. Notice to Probate Clerks.

Immediately upon the issuing of the proclamation, Territorial Secretary Jaffa sent out the following letter to all the probate clerks in the territory:

Dear Sirs—

In compliance with the provisions of the Act of congress and the constitution for the state of New Mexico, Governor Mills has this day issued his proclamation fixing the date for the first state election as Tuesday, November 7, 1911, and you are hereby notified and directed to see that a meeting of the board of county commissioners of your county is held sixty (60) days before said election for the purpose of appointing boards of registration in and for the several voting precincts of the county, as required by Section 1702 of the Compiled laws of 1897, amended by Section 1, Chapter 89, laws of 1899.

By order of the governor,

NATHAN JAFFA,
Secretary of New Mexico.

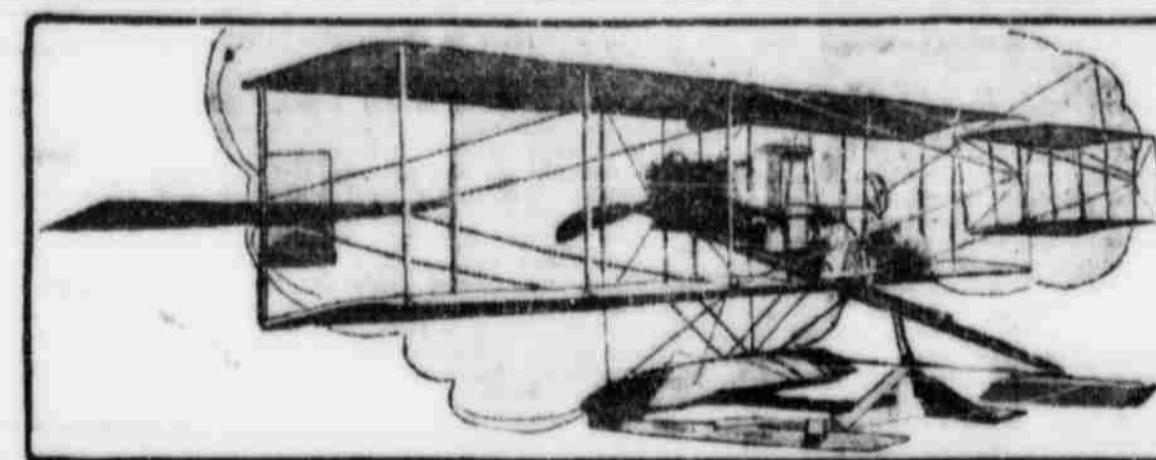
ANOTHER UNDEVELOPED INDUSTRY IN TAOS

Taos has quite a lot of celebrated artists sojourning here this summer, drawn hither principally by the Taos Pueblo Indians, which they claim are the best type of the American Indian of long ago. The Indian paintings are becoming more popular each year with the general public and the demand for these pictures is steadily increasing. Taos Valley News.

THE PEOPLE'S ANNUAL HOLIDAY

New Mexico State Fair

Albuquerque, October 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14



CURTISS AVIATION MEET

GLENN H. CURTISS, Director

"Birdmen" of International repute will thrill the crowds for three days, October 11, 12 and 13.

\$1,000 "Bull" Durham Stake Race, for 2:12 Pacers, to be Raced on "Bull" Durham Day, Friday, October 13. This stake was given by Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.

Baseball Every Day--Exciting Horse Races

FEATURE UPON FEATURE ♀ ♀ FUN BY THE TON
INSTRUCTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Special Rates on All Railroads

Isaac Barth, President

J. B. McManus, Sec'y-Mgr.

SURVEYS STARTED FOR A RAILWAY

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Aug. 31.—It is announced here that J. W. Regan, one of the engineers of the Southern Pacific survey corps, will arrive in San Juan county this week with a crew of surveyors to commence running the permanent line for the Durango cut-off between Glendale and Denver. Mr. Regan has run several lines between San Juan county and the Santa Fe railroad line at Dallas, and about four miles from here into the San Luis valley of Colorado. News that he is now about to locate a line and that construction work is expected to commence inside six months is accepted only to the fact of New Mexico becoming a state in the minds of San Juan county people.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., Aug. 31.—Father Knechtel is going to have more police citizens if he has to use a club. The fact that a "real" New Yorker can be distinguished because he never gives his best seat in a car to a woman is powerful with visitors in the atmosphere, so the strong arm lessons in courtesy begin right here.

Within a few days the police have placed in operation a new system of loading trolley cars at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn bridge in the rush hours, and already the Brooklyn part of the man population are well advanced in its politeness course. This is one of the most congested points in the entire city and under the old order the crush was so great that not infrequently women and children waited in the jam. Now men and women are corralled in separate parts of the terminal and the women and children are given twenty-five seconds in which to board cars. Hasty boarding and plenty of them are nightly on duty at the "corrals" and until that twenty-five seconds is up nary a man dare put a foot on the car. At the expiration of that period, if there are any seats left the men are at liberty to take them.

The first night the new system was tried an unusually sharp thunderstorm drenched the city just as the rush began and some of the men got decked because of the new arrangement. That and the fact that many of them didn't get seats for the first time in years proved quite a "non-setter," but this didn't interfere with the success of the new system and since then the men are highly concerned over the enforced politeness and its results. There is talk of extending the system to other congested points on the traction lines. By the time the subway gang has been reformed New York won't seem like the same old place.

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